of the President in disallowing a large number of resolutions, interpellations, etc., brought up by members representing the minority and special interests. As 50 members had agreed to the motion, the Dewan fixed 4 p.m. the next day for the discussion of the first motion. As regards the second, the Dewan said that under the existing rules, such a motion could not be allowed.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET.

Resolution No. 1.

MR. S. N. M RAZVI moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a substantial amount be set apart in the budget to purchase at least four fire engines and keep them in district headquarters to meet any accidental fires that may occur in *jatras*."

In explaining the object of the above resolution, Mr. Razvi said that it was meant as a protection against accidental fires that might break out during jatras in mofussil places where a large number of people congregated. It was also usual to get up cattle shows at those times and shops dealing in clothing and other combustibles were a common feature of these occasions and they were generally housed under thatched roofs. He represented that should there be any accidental fires on such occasions, the result would prove disastrous and it was to safeguard against such risks that he advocated the purchase of four fire engines to be kept at headquarters of districts and supplied at jatras.

In reply to the Dewan's query about the difficulty of procuring water, Mr. Razvi said that jatras were being held only in places where there were water facilities.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the question of purchasing suitable types of fire engines provided with fittings for carrying water, was under the consideration of Government and that needful inquiries in that direction would be made.

MR. RAZVI was satisfied with the reply and withdrew the resolution.

Resolution No. 8.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of

Highness the Maharaja the necessity for making suitable provision in the budget for starting a Coffee Bank immediately at Chickmagalur."

He said that there was a meeting of the coffee planters at Chickmagalur whereat it was resolved that if two lakhs of rupees could be subscribed by the people, Government should subscribe an equal amount. He added that it was two years since this resolution had been forwarded to Government for consideration and he regretted that no provision for it had been made in the budget. The coffee planters were met with successive bad harvests year after year and it had become difficult for them to get loans from outside. He said that the bank was quite necessary and Government should help the planters to start it before September next.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA CHETTY in seconding the resolution said that usually they were getting loans from Mangalore side and that it was difficult for them to do so at the present time.

MR. NAGAPPA SETTY also supported the resolution and said that the establishment of the bank should be expedited.

MR. KESAVIAH said that a large number of merchants had also promised to take shares. They were ordinarily getting loans from the Aspinal Company. But as they had since refused to grant loans, the difficulty of the situation had been aggravated.

THE DEWAN said that the matter was under the consideration of Government and that orders would be expedited.

On this assurance, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 14.

MR. G. CHENNAPPA moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs be provided for in the budget to introduce compulsory primary education in the State from the next official year."

In explaining the above resolution, the mover said that a comparison of the expenditure on education incurred by the sister States of Travancore and Cochin with that of Mysore showed that the former were spending one rupee per head of population while Mysore was spending only 12

annas per head and that the percentage worked out at 11 as against 17 in Travancore.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the percentage calculated by the mover was not correct since a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs was the expenditure incurred in Mysore on education, and that even after deducting Rs. 10 lakhs contributed by the people in the shape of education cess, it would work out at 15 per cent.

Next, reviewing the report on the administration of the Department of Public Instruction MR. CHENNAPPA deplored the sudden fall of 3,000 in the total number of pupils under instruction as also the reduction in the number of schools.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION pointed out that the fall was not in the number of regular school-going children but was due to the abolition of Night Schools and in the primary schools which were in a languishing condition, and that even this step was resorted to only on the representation of the Assembly members.

MESSRS. D. S. MALLAPPA and CHENNAPPA remarked that while they had no objection to the abolition of the night schools in certain places, they had every objection to the funds thus saved not being utilised for opening fresh schools in other places.

Mr. Chennappa continuing pointed out that whereas in a small State like Travancore there were 5 lakhs of pupils under instruction, the number in Mysore was only 3 lakhs. Comparing the position of a still smaller State like Cochin, he said that the percentage there was 93 as against 36 in Mysore. On behalf of the raiyats, he deeply regretted that in spite of repeated requests of the Assembly Government had not enhanced the grant for primary education and prayed that the same might be raised by Rs. 10 lakhs as contemplated in the resolution.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA enquired of the fate of the resolution sent up to Government by the Board of Education on this subject.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH remarked that it was not necessary for the Education Board to come in the way of primary education and that if Government sympathised with the resolution they could give the money straightaway.

THE DEWAN replied that it was difficult to find the money.

In reply to the further enquiry of Mr. Sanjeeviah as to how Government could give large sums of money to other

cases denying the same to primary education, THE DEWAN replied that development of irrigation, agriculture and forests was all meant for the people.

MR. SANJEEVIAH observed that it was quite possible for Government to at least prevent avoidable expenditure, for instance, he said the people did not require big schemes like Iron Works and the Agricultural Colony under the present state of the finances. When Government could not find the money for necessary requirements like education, why should they, he asked, give large sums towards what might be called white elephants. For his own part, he did not know how the budget could be framed in this way; and why it was framed in the way in which it was done leaving altogether the requirements of primary education was a mystery to him. In his opinion, the Bhadra Project was not at all necessary.

THE DEWAN enquired how it was unnecessary when the people insisted that the question of unemployment should be solved. It was strange, he said, that when Government made an experiment there should be a loud outcry, and at the same time, they should be asking for higher grants for the nation-building departments.

MR. SANJEEVIAH could not see how nation-building departments could be improved without the education of the masses. It was the duty of Government to see what was of immediate importance to the people and what not.

THE DEWAN said that the requirements of the people were being looked after.

MR. SANJEEVIAH said that Government always said so; but instead of giving more grants for what was important to the people, expenditure was being incurred on other schemes involving larger sums of money. There were so many avenues of retrenchment and Government did not care to explore them and if only Government did something in that direction, he was sure they could save considerable sum of money for the improvement of primary education.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that provision of primary education was an obligatory duty devolving on Government and that every child of Mysore had a birth-right to be educated by the State. While Government had to provide education free, they levied a cess in the rural parts and even with that cess, the villagers were not provided with schools. It was surprising, he said, that while Government were inclined to invest large sums on city improvement works, they were not equally keen in providing the essential

requisites of the villagers even though the latter contributed very largely to the State exchequer. He appealed to Government to take a leaf from the educational progress of Cochin and Travancore and raise the percentage of literacy in Mysore, where there was a school for every three miles in contrast to a school for every mile in the former. He said that the tall talk about responsible government, State congress and so many other things could only come after the people were sufficiently educated. He deplored the fact that a large majority of the raiyats were unable even to sign their names.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed in reply that Government were aware that the Assembly cared most for primary education, that as regards the increase of grant under this head, the Dewan would probably make an announcement in his Concluding Address to the Assembly and that apart from the latter, the question of giving additional grants for primary education every year would be considered by Government.

In supporting the resolution MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that the expenditure on education in Mysore was almost stationary. Reviewing the expenditure on education from 1925-26, he said that instead of a material increase in the expenditure from provincial revenues, there was actually a substantial reduction. He said that in 1925-26 the total expenditure was Rs. 55·50 lakhs which included cess collections to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs. In the currrent year the expenditure was Rs. 54·42 lakhs which meant Rs. 8 lakhs more than in 1925-26. But during that period the cess income had been increased to Rs. 2¼ lakhs. That meant that the increase was not actually Rs. 8 lakhs but should be reduced by Rs. 2¼ lakhs, which would make only Rs. 6 lakhs. Even in this calculation he wanted it to be borne in mind that while formerly the expenditure on account of educational buildings was met from the public works budget, it was now being included in the education budget. If, on account of this, a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was deducted, then the net additional expenditure from the State revenues would be only Rs. 2 lakhs. That showed that as a matter of fact there was very little extra grant for primary education over that granted in 1925-26.

With reference to the schools themselves, he said that while there were about 9,000 schools in 1924-25, they were reduced by about a thousand in the succeeding year. Since the past year, there was a further reduction of 50 or 60

schools which meant that there were at the present time more than 1,000 schools less than in 1924-25. He thought that that was very disappointing.

Speaking about the revenues of the State he said that while the total revenue stood at Rs. 340 lakhs in 1924-25, it was Rs. 370 lakhs at the present time. That meant that the State was getting Rs. 30 lakhs more than they got 4 years back. With the addition of the rebate on the subsidy, the excess revenue would amount to Rs. 40 lakhs. With all this additional revenue, he said that the provision for primary education, instead of being substantially increased, had been actually reduced. That was conclusive proof in his mind that Government were not paying adequate attention to primary education.

Comparing the expenditure on primary education in Mysore with that in Travancore, he said that in Travancore the income was Rs. 2·39 crores of which Rs. 44 lakhs was the grant for education; and for the University, he said, the grant was much less than for primary education. In these circumstances, he said that Government should give greater attention to primary education in the State and wherever possible compulsory education should be introduced.

MESSRS. S. C. MALLIAH and B. P. BASAPPA SETTY remarked that the framers of the budget had not acted on all the recommendations of the Finance and Taxation Committee and that the object of constituting that committee was thus frustrated. They were of opinion that it was possible to find extra grant for primary education if only the views of the non-officials in the matter of retrenchment of staff, etc., were accepted by Government. They implored the Dewan to announce the future policy of Government in this matter and to see that during his regime, the literacy in Mysore was raised from 36½ per cent to 75 per cent.

THE DEWAN observed that the policy of Government in the matter of education was to reach the ideal of 100 per cent literacy in the State and that it could be attained only by degrees.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA strongly supported the resolution and observed that the plea of financial stringency brought up by Government in connection with the enhancement of grant to primary education would not hold water since they were able to find funds for supplementary and additional grants every year in the middle of the year. He wanted Government to stipulate that they would not approach the

legislature with such a demand during the year for anything but primary education if they were earnest in professing that they could not find extra funds.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA agreed with that view and considered that primary education should be the first charge on the State budget.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that that view was not quite correct and it was an unpractical suggestion to expect Government to declare that they would not spend money on anything but education during the rest of the year. He, however, assured the Assembly that no demand for supplementary grants would be made unless there was absolute necessity for it.

In reply to the remarks of Mr. Dasappa, THE DEWAN observed that it was for the legislature to say whether a demand for a particular supplementary grant was deserved or not and that they were free to suggest that that grant might rather be spent more profitably on education, in which event, the Dewan added, the suggestion would be considered on its merits.

On the statement of Government that the resolution as it stood could not be accepted but that attempts would be made as far as possible to provide more money for expansion of primary education, the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 P.M.

Further proceedings were conducted under the presidency of the First Member of Council.

Before commencement of the proceedings, THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that half an hour might be devoted to the discussion of Budget Resolutions and that the rest of the time given to the consideration of the adjournment motion in regard to the low percentage of passes in the recent Intermediate and B.A. Examination of the Mysore University.

Accordingly, the discussion on Budget Resolutions continued.

Resolution No. 26.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to Government that necessary funds be provided for Maternity at Tirthahalli in the budget either under the heading of 'Malnad Improvement Funds' or 'State Funds' to afford proper medical aid in this respect."

In doing so, he observed that a building was ready for the purpose and that it required only the provision for a recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,000 to start the maternity hospital forthwith. He also said that the construction of the building was completed the preceding year at a cost of Rs. 20,000 contributed partly by the District Board and partly by the Municipality, and that for want of funds for the recurring expenditure work could not be started. He pointed out that due to want of proper maternity aid, many deaths occurred. He feared that the mortality would increase unless adequate relief was given. He therefore requested that the required provision might be made in the budget, either under the head "Malnad Improvements" or under "State Funds."

MR. C. SUBBA RAO said that in the malnad improvement scheme there was a provision for female dispensary at Tirthahalli. This was situated in a rented building. Later on, it was thought that as a maternity was also required, some additional wards might be built up in the female dispensary so as to serve the purpose of a maternity also. The building was ready. But, to open the combined maternity and female dispensary, a monthly expenditure of Rs. 240 became necessary. According to the rules, the cost should be borne by the Municipality, the District Board and the Government. The District Board and the Municipality had both *minus* balances and they were unable to pay anything. The situation amounted to this. As it was meant to be a maternity, the dispensary that was carrying on formerly from the Malnad funds was proposed to be transferred to the new building to be managed by the Local Bodies with the result that, as the Local Bodies could not pay their way, all work stopped. The resolution simply meant that the maternity should be revived at the instance of the Government.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired whether the question of expenditure was not considered before the building was put up.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO replied that even now the District Board and the Municipality were not against a maternity, but they only pleaded their inability to pay anything towards it on account of their poor finances. What the people wanted was that the provision made in the Malnad Improvement budget for the female dispensary should be given for this maternity.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that if the

Local Bodies concerned agreed to pay their share of recurring expenditure commencing from the second or third year, resolutions to that effect might be submitted to Government and then the question would be considered.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO thought that a period of 5 years might be fixed.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter would be considered as soon as resolutions were received by Government.

On this assurance, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 35.

MR. K. T. SATYANARAYANA CHETTY moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to earmark a sum of two lakhs of rupees every year for the improvement of the cadre of school masters in the lower service, (primary and middle schools) until the condition of teachers reaches such a standard as would enable them to make a decent living."

In doing so, he said that the pay that the teachers got at present was not sufficient to maintain themselves and their families.

In seconding the resolution, MR. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR said that while most of the previous speakers wanted larger provision for primary education, not one of them spoke in regard to the improvement of primary education. He was of opinion that, at present, there was a large waste in the expenditure incurred on primary education. The teachers were not properly qualified, there was no supervision over them and their pay was inadequate. The teachers being the future nation builders, he thought that unless they were efficient, the future generation could not be expected to be efficient. For these reasons he wanted that their pay should be substantially increased.

MESSRS. RAMADAS and SESHAIYA also pressed for the increase of pay to teachers.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government were aware of the fact that the pay of teachers was insufficient and that the question of giving them an incremental scale of pay was under consideration. He added that the orders of Government might be awaited and the matter brought up again if necessary.

On this assurance, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 39.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a non-official committee consisting of the elected representatives of this House and of the Council be constituted to suggest retrenchment in the State expenditure."

In moving the above resolution, Mr. D. S. Mallappa said the revenues of the State had increased from 3·32 crores in 1923-24 to 3·79 crores in the present year. This increase together with the rebate of Rs. 10½ lakhs in the Subsidy would amount to Rs. 49 lakhs. Eyen with this increase, the Government was drawing on an average a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs from the Reserves. With all this, he said, the nation building departments did not get any appreciable amount. So far as the Education Department was concerned, the amount for educational buildings formerly met from the Public Works Department had been transferred to the education budget. The economic condition of the people did not also appear to him to be very satisfactory. In these circumstances, he said that the only way in which the situation could be improved was by reducing expenditure wherever necessary in order to give larger grants for nation building departments which would materially improve the economic condition of the people.

MR. B. L. BYANNA who seconded the resolution thought that far from savings being effected in the expenditure on establishments the Government had been increasing expenditure from year to year. He thought that it should be possible for Government to save an expenditure of 10 to 15 per cent on establishments every year. If the committee were appointed to suggest measures of retrenchment, it could also go into the question of additional resources that could be tapped.

MR. K. T. SATYANARAYANA CHETTY supported the resolution and said that the Budget clearly showed that expenditure had been out-running the income. If that had not been the case, there was no reason, in his opinion, to resort to reserves.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI also supported the resolution.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that while no unnecessary expenditure should be permitted the only question for consideration was which expenditure was necessary

and which not. There were opportunities for expressing the views of representatives of the public in the Assembly, in the Legislative Council and in the Finance and Taxation Committee. A few years back a committee had been appointed and their recommendations were mostly acted upon. Government would always consider means of making retrenchments and would effect retrenchments as opportunities offered. He added that Government did not think it necessary to appoint a committee of the kind proposed in the resolution.

The resolution was thereupon put to vote and carried by a majority.

Resolution No. 6.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved the following resolution:—

" This Assembly reiterates its last year's resolution that the funds released from out of the reduction of subsidy be earmarked for expenditure solely on the expansion of free compulsory education in the State."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao said that that his object was to see that the Government earmarked a particular part of their income to primary education. As the policy of the Government was changing from time to time, he thought that a definite pronouncement should be made to the effect that a particular part of the income was reserved for expenditure on primary education.

MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH seconded the resolution and added that the word " primary " be inserted between the words " compulsory " and " education " in the resolution.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that that was his intention.

MESSRS. SATYANARAYANA CHETTY and B. L. BYANNA supported it.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI opposed it on the ground that before education, people should have their other comforts, such as health, drinking water, etc., provided for them.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the sum of Rs. 10½ lakhs saved from the partial remission of the subsidy had already been otherwise utilized and that it was not therefore available for the purpose mentioned in the resolution.

The resolution as amended was, however, put to vote and carried by a large majority.

Adjournment Motion.

The following adjournment motion was then taken up for discussion.

"That the business of this House be adjourned to discuss the low percentage of passes in the public examinations of the University of Mysore held this year which is a matter of recent occurrence and of public importance."

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI in moving the above adjournment motion said that before the Mysore University was started, students in Mysore appeared for the Madras University for the degree examinations and that the passes then were 10 to 12 per cent. It was on account of such low percentage of passes in the past, there dawned in the minds of the people of Mysore an idea to have a University of their own. Whereas the Madras University was an examining University, the establishment of both a residential and a teaching University was thought of in Mysore. But in point of fact, the Mysore University was neither a teaching University nor a residential University and was exactly like the Madras University. He observed that Kannada, the language of the State, was not given that importance or prominence that was its due. When the University was started in Mysore, for a few years in the beginning, the passes were 60 to 70 per cent. But, it was decreasing gradually year by year. He did not understand what it was due to. He furnished the following figures of the current year to show the low percentage of passes:—

Total number of students appearing for the whole B.A. examination, both full and partial	594
Passes	123
Percentage	31
Number that appeared for A group only ..	112
Passes	40
Percentage	35·31
Number that appeared for B group only ..	93
Passes	40
Percentage	43·01

INTERMEDIATE.

Number that appeared for Senior Intermediate ..	805
Passes	287
Percentage	34
Number that appeared for Intermediate in Arts ..	332
Passes	122
Percentage	36·41
Number that appeared for Intermediate in Science ..	401
Percentage	34·9

Intermediate in Engineering	..	..	..	44 p.c.
Number that appeared for Intermediate in Medicine				24
Passes	..	..	..	6
Percentage	..	..	..	25

He was at a loss to know why so many boys were ploughed. He enquired whether it was due to the fact that no seats could be found for a larger number in the Medical College or whether it was to solve the problem of unemployment or again whether the teaching staff was inefficient. When the Senate was talking so much about efficiency in the University, he failed to understand why with such an efficient teaching staff the boys should have been ploughed in such large numbers. He also failed to see how in a Kannada country like Mysore, only 15 per cent of the boys could pass in Kannada. During the time of the late Karibasappa Sastry, it was a matter of common knowledge that there were very few failures. It appeared to him that at the present time, the standard adopted by the teachers was not exactly the standard expected by the examiners. He said that in Oxford and Cambridge, the principle was to pass as many students as possible as were fit for promotion. So far as the Mysore University was concerned, all that he wanted was that a proper staff should be employed, a proper system of teaching should be adopted, boys should not be discouraged and that efficiency should be improved. If the Government wanted to solve the question of unemployment, the proper method would be that instead of ploughing students in that way, a more professional teaching in the S.S.L.C. should be given.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL in reply said that in regard to the special courses leading to Engineering and Medicine, certain minima were prescribed in the Ordinance, and that those who got marks lower than those minima might be eligible for the B.Sc. course. He pointed out that in the Intermediate leading to Medicine, out of 24 students that appeared, 12 had passed on this basis and not 6 as observed by Mr. B. S. Puttaswami. If some students could not take up the higher courses of study, it was because the Ordinance laid down that a certain percentage should be obtained in certain subjects and a certain percentage in the aggregate. He pointed out that if they were not eligible for the Medical course, they were eligible for the B.Sc. course. Similarly in regard to Engineering, it was not correct to say that only 19 passed out of 44, whereas actually 26 passed. The point was that a student might be

eligible for the ordinary B.Sc. course but might not be eligible for special courses in Science, under the Ordinance.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI thought that in any case, the percentage of passes must be increased and that better arrangements should be made for teaching in the University.

Judging from the results of the B.A. examination, MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH thought that the object was to check non-Brahmins from going up for higher studies. He did not think that comparison with Madras was the proper way, as while the Madras University was an examining body, the Mysore University was a teaching body.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that, according to the Regulation, the Mysore University was both a teaching and an examining body.

MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH said that strictly speaking, the percentage of passes in the Mysore University must be much more than that in Madras. In any case, it should not be less than 50 per cent and if there should be less, due notice should be taken of the Professors.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA did not admit that the percentage of failures was increasing. So far as Intermediate in Arts and Science sections were concerned, he did not see any difference on the whole between the past and the present percentage. After all the University got control over the Intermediate for one year and comment should be postponed till the results of a few years more were examined.

In regard to the suspicion that the failures in the Intermediate in Science leading to Medicine might be due to want of accommodation in the Medical College, he said that there was provision for 20 boys in the Medical College and even if all that number was available as a result of the examination, the Medical College could take them. So far as that examination was concerned, the Ordinance advisedly kept a higher percentage.

Again, he said, that it was not the object of the University at all to pluck candidates on a large scale. They had appointed a Tabulation Board and a Moderation Board. The function of the Moderation Board was not to pluck candidates, but to pass them if they deserved a pass. He added that if the Moderation Board had not interfered, perhaps the six more candidates referred to by the Third Member of Council could not have secured a pass at all. He was of opinion that the University required

some more time before they could raise the percentage of passes.

He was also of opinion that it was a recognised fact that if it was made possible for a large number of people to pass a particular degree examination, the value of that degree would, in the eyes of the public, go down. He did not think that it was of any use to raise the percentage of passes unless it comes of itself by means of University atmosphere, better studies and such other things. He assured the House that there was no room for any suspicion on the examiners or teachers.

In winding up the debate on the motion, THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the University was regulated by the University Regulation and that it was not the practice in any political body to discuss the percentage of passes or failures in University examinations. Discussion of the general educational policy or the general financial policy of the University would be appropriate but not of standards of admission, valuation of answer papers, the functions of the Moderation Board or decrease or increase in the percentage of passes, etc. If he was asked why the adjournment motion then was allowed, he would say, it was because, it gave an opportunnity to the Government to remove some misapprehensions that seemed to exist in the minds of some members of the House.

He furnished statistics for three years from 1926-27 to show that some of the statements made by Mr. B. S. Puttaswami were misleading. In the present year, for B.A. Examination, in Part I out of 493 students who appeared as many as 224 passed which worked out at 45·4 per cent against 45·9 per cent last year. In Part II out of 470 appearing 250 passed, the percentage being 53·2 against 49·9 for the last year. In the year 1926-27, out of 301 appearing for Part II, 170 passed which worked out at 56·5 per cent.

Similarly he furnished statistics in respect of passes in B.Sc. and Intermediate examinations which were as follows:—

B.Sc. (Part 1)

In 1927	the percentage was	..	70·6
In 1928	do	..	86·6
In 1929	do	..	87·0

B.Sc. (Part 2).

In 1927	the percentage was	..	74·6
In 1928	do	..	85·7
In 1929	do	..	87·8

INTERMEDIATE IN ENGINEERING.

In 1927	the percentage was	..	..	73·9
In 1928	do	..	..	82·7
In 1929	do	..	..	93·5

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING.

In 1927	the percentage was	..	..	52·9
In 1928	do	..	..	45·0
In 1929	do	..	..	79·5

FINAL M.B.B.S.

Percentage was		..	..	72·7

ENTRANCE, *i.e.*, INTERMEDIATE, FIRST YEAR.

In 1927	the percentage was	..	..	30·4
In 1928	do	..	..	22·8
In 1929	do	..	..	36·7

The first Intermediate Examination was the one held this year.

In Intermediate in Science leading to Medicine, there were large failures no doubt. In this examination, only 25 per cent were declared to be eligible for undergoing the special Medical course, but then another 25 per cent was made eligible for admission to B.Sc. courses, so that the total percentage of passes should be taken as 50.

Thus, from the above figures, one could see that there was no reduction in the percentage of passes.

He then pointed out that the standard in the University should not be brought down and in this connection, he invited the attention of the members to the gracious speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja who in his speech as Chancellor of the University on the occasion of the opening of the University had laid special emphasis on this point. In this connection, he read extract from a letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the University, which ran as follows:—

"At the outset I desire to urge that the question of percentages of passes and failures in the University examinations in any particular year is not a matter fit to be discussed in a political body or constitutional House of the State outside the statutory body, the University, to which such matters have been delegated.

Such a step would damage the prestige of the University irretrievably, with sister institutions; the University would be 'de classe' and its degrees and certificates (as well as its graduates and under-graduates) depreciated, if not placed under a ban."

He thoroughly agreed with the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor and appealed to the members of the House not to be influenced by considerations of the results of one particular year.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA observed that it was not the intention of the members of the House to sully the reputation of the University by discussing the subject. Their only request was that there should be a higher percentage of passes. He did not understand how such discussions would affect the prestige of the University. The members, he said, wished to bring the matter to the notice of Government, as after all it was the raiyat's money that was spent in the University. At present, people had no idea of what work was done in the University and it was for that reason, he said, that the Representative Assembly was always asking for a fair representation of the people in the University.

As many members said that the object of the motion was served, and as there was no further discussion on the subject, the Assembly rose for the day to meet again the next day.